

## CONVENTION DOWNS BRYAN

**Defeat His Illinois Minority Proposal  
By a Vote of 647  
To 299.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—The convention was permanently organized yesterday and addressed by Chairman Clark. It then adjourned until today. The credentials report led to a contest. Chairman Day of the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the regular Illinois delegation. Wm. J. Bryan made a minority report and opened and closed the debate. When a vote was taken he was defeated, 647 to 299.

The Philippines were refused representation. The names of both Bryan and Parker were greeted by an ovation. The platform is uncompleted but the Committee agreed on the tariff plank offered by Bryan declaring that tariff for protection is robbery and advocating a gradual reduction of duties. The Sub-Committee of the Platform Committee has agreed upon a gold plank but it is probable that the full committee will not adopt it.

## PANAMA MOSQUITOES SPREADING DISEASE

NEW YORK, June 26.—"It will require extraordinary precaution on the part of the officials in charge of the work of constructing the Panama canal to prevent serious illness among the men employed there. The diseases most to be feared are yellow fever, malarial fever and elephantiasis, nearly every case of which is due to inoculation by mosquitoes. If the officials insist on the observance of some simple rules the danger from disease can almost be eliminated."

Dr. R. O. Marcour, who made the above statement at New York Navy Yard today, has recently resigned from the naval service. In his six years service he has had varied experience in the treatment of tropical fevers, having been stationed at Havana and Samoa. He only recently returned from Panama.

"The mosquitoes are to be feared more than anything else at Panama," continued Dr. Marcour. "When I first went there we were having an average of five new cases of malaria reported every day. It was impossible to ascribe any reason for this at first. One night I made an inspection and found that very few of the men were using the mosquito nets which had been provided for them. I made a report on this and the men were ordered to use the nets properly and the spread of disease was stopped."



CHAMP CLARK, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

## STRAUCH CONCERN MAY HAVE A LAW TUSSLE

Robert Clark went before the Attorney General yesterday with his complaint against the Strauch Co-operative Home Purchasing Society. He alleges that he was induced to sign a deed when he thought he was signing a mortgage. The Attorney General will take such action as the case requires.

Clark went to the Strauch headquarters yesterday and was mocked by the outfit who told him to get \$400 from the Advertiser to pay up with and Strauch would give him back his property.

## THE BRITISH CAPTURE A FORT IN THIBET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

GIYANGTSE, July 8.—The British have captured a fort held by 7000 Thibetans.

## KANSAS CITY IS AGAIN FLOODED FROM KAW RIVER

KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The Kaw river has overflowed and the water is spreading in the wholesale district of this city. Armourdale is flooded and 10,000 people are homeless. The property loss is heavy.

## JAPANESE CONQUERING ON SEA AND LAND AS USUAL

(From Specials and Files.)

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29, 1:30 p.m.—The whole city is awaiting with breathless interest news from the opposing armies in Southern Manchuria, grappled in the decisive battle of the campaign. But those fully appreciating the almost impassable country through which the Japanese columns are advancing and the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops into position, hardly expect the battle to begin in earnest inside of several days, although admitting that heavy fighting between the adversaries may now be in progress. The papers, with the exception of the army organ, and the Novoe Vremya, are unanimously of the opinion that a pitched battle is now certain. The former is silent on the subject, which may be significant, especially as General Kuropatkin's movements are shrouded in mystery. The Novoe Vremya says:

"The time for strategy is past. We are now on the eve of tactics. Not knowing the exact position of our

forces, we cannot state what Kuropatkin intends to do. It is possible he may consider it untimely and unprofitable to enter upon a decisive engagement of all his forces, in which event, while engaging the enemy who is pouring troops down upon him, he may retire northward to meet his reinforcements." The tone in both public and official circles has greatly improved. The report that the Port Arthur squadron has successfully put to sea and that no ship has actually been sunk seems to have removed the despondency and developments on land and sea are looked forward to with increased cheerfulness. Confidence is manifested in the influence the navy will have upon the campaign and many people are inclined to attribute the Japanese precipitancy to attack General Kuropatkin to the fact that the squadron at large threatens the Japanese army's sea communications.

Special dispatches say it was Major General Mischenko's division which has been engaged in constant fighting in the vicinity of the mountain passes over which the Japanese are advancing. One dispatch says the country is almost impassable. Mischenko retreating

## CLOSING IN ON PORT ARTHUR

**Japanese Have Closely Invested the  
City Occupying All the  
Vacant Hills.**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOKIO, July 8.—Important operations are progressing in the war zone. The Japanese are tightening their grip on Port Arthur and expect to capture it soon.

## HEMMING IN THE FORTRESS.

CHEFOO, July 8.—Arrivals from Port Arthur state that the Japanese have formed a cordon around the land side of the fortress occupying all the hills in a radius of seven miles.

## CHOLERA IN ANTUNG.

SEOUL, July 8.—Cholera has broken out at Antung.

## AFTERNOON REPORT.

TCHEKIAO, July 7.—The Japanese are attacking Kaichou and have reached a point within five miles of that city.

TOKIO, July 7.—The Japanese gunboat Kaimon was sunk last night at Talienwan by a mine. Twenty-one of her crew are missing.

only when the enemy appeared in overwhelming numbers. The correspondent considers it doubtful whether General Kuroki will advance all three columns, as this would disunite his forces. He is more likely to push home his attack from Su Yen upon Ta Toke Kiao, exclusive of General Ota. The correspondent figures that Kuroki has 70,000 troops, the Japanese commander being in personal command of 25,000 men at Dallan Pass. Major General Kuropatkin has issued an army order insisting on the kindest and most humane treatment of Japanese prisoners and wounded, notwithstanding the tales of atrocities committed by the Japanese. The order, which directs that the same respect and honors be paid to the brave foes as if they were Russians, is most favorably commented upon by the Novoe Vremya, which says:

"The Japanese apparently are unable to restrain their instincts. As the military operations develop and our reverses multiply they seem to become more savage. God grant Japanese barbarism may not influence our soldiers to give way to feelings of vengeance, but that they will preserve the good reputation which always has distinguished the Russian soldiers."

The Emperor today inspected the condition of the ships of the squadron destined for the Far East. High Admiral Grand Duke Alexis, Commander in Chief Grand Duke Vladimir and Marine Minister Avellan and many officers of the Admiralty were at Cronstadt to greet the Emperor, who arrived there on a yacht from Peterhof.

Rear Admiral von Voelkersam, junior flag officer of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's squadron, had hoisted his flag on the armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, which with the other vessels of the squadron now in command fired an imperial salute.

The Admiral Nakhimoff has been greatly changed in appearance since she visited New York in 1893. Masts and rigging have given place to the fighting tops and she has been altogether refitted as a modern fighting ship. The Emperor thoroughly examined the battleships Alexander III, Kniaz Souvaroff, Orel and Borodino which were moored inside the basin. He expressed himself pleased with their condition and addressed the workmen who cheered him lustily. The Emperor said he

(Continued on page 5.)

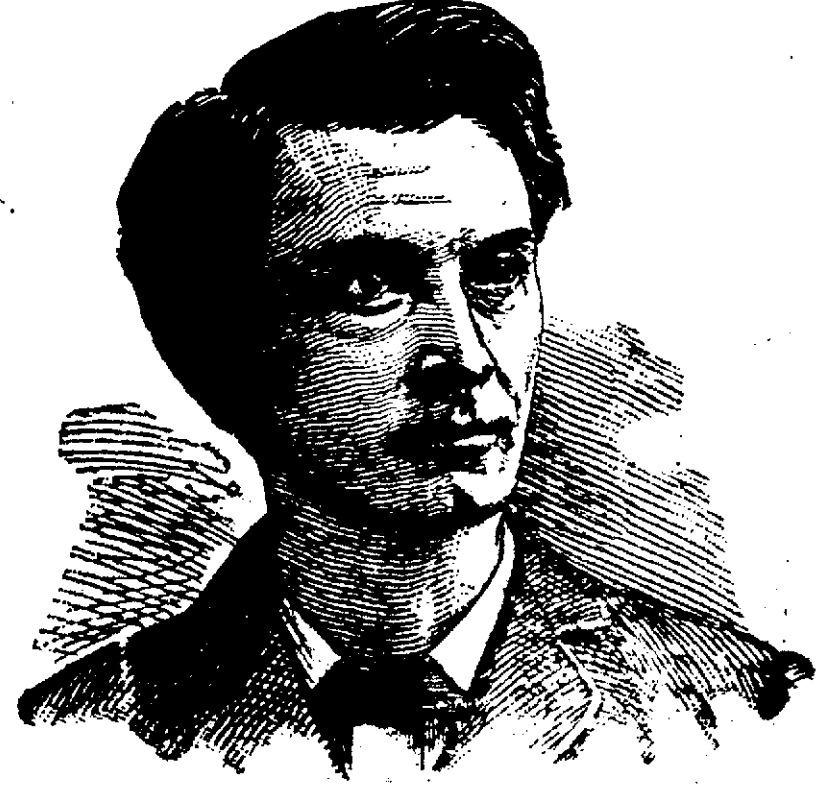
## WATSON AND TRIBBLES HEAD POPULIST TICKET

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 6.—The Populists have nominated Thomas Watson of Georgia for President and Thomas Tribbles of Nebraska for Vice President.

Thomas E. Watson, the Georgia lawyer whom the Populists have nominated for the Presidency, is a man about forty-eight years of age. As a Populist he was elected a member of Congress in 1891. He was nominated for Vice President at the St. Louis Populist convention which endorsed Bryan for President in 1896.



JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.



THOMAS E. WATSON,  
The Populist Candidate for President.







## Wierd Tale of an Attempt to Get News By Joining the Chinese Bandits --- Why Scheme Was Given Up.

"Eitzel was killed while I was there. He and another correspondent named Brindle went out in a junk and when seen by Russians attempted to get away. They were probably taken for pirates, and Eitzel was unfortunately killed."

## Wireless Company Injunction Appeal.

Judges De Bolt, Gear and, Robb yesterday agreed on a new rule for the First Circuit Court. It is to the effect that, on and after next Monday, jurisdiction in all chambers matters continue with that judge who took final jurisdiction of the matter.

is understood that there are many applicants for his old position, among whom are J. S. Ferry, Henry Black Louis Conradt, K. W. Kinney, William Brown, James Kula and Oscar Beaver—Garden Island.

## Interesting Phases of Charitable Work Brought Out in Annual Meeting of the Honolulu Associated Charities--New Officers Elected.

ground and the planting of the trees that must be done, but they should be cared for by some competent person. If a number of people would each select a fruit tree and a man to plant it, it would not be a good beginning. However, a good deal has been done which we are very grateful for while we think of the absolutely barren look of the place a few years ago. There are at present twenty-nine inmates at this Home about twelve of whom are consumptives. An ideal place for the disease I should think where the air is so dry and pure. If you would learn a lesson of cheerful patience to the Leahi Home. Everybody tries

The report of the Associated C  
titles for the past year, in compa  
(Continued from page 6)

**RAIDED BY POLICE**

As soon as the citizens of Nagasaki learned of Hondaya's treachery they raided the magnificent bazaar which covers nearly an entire block and completely wrecked the place. The Japanese officials were extremely reticent about giving out information but the facts were learned from the police. Americans were ordered to the transport.

# PUBLIC MARKET MAY GIVE RIVALS A CHILL

"The private markets have an advantage from better car facilities as the bulk of customers can reach them without changing cars but there is no intention of giving up the Public market on account of their competition."

## BID FOR BRIDGE IN SOUTH HILO

NOTES FROM THE  
CADDEN ISLAND

## Built Me Up



"After a very severe attack of rheumatism fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a

**AYER'S**  
**Sarsaparilla**

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.







# HAS ONLY ONE NAME

## Young Nap Is Not Young Hop Chan.

In the assumption of Hoffschlager Company, Ltd., vs. Young Hop Chan, alias Young Nap, a plea in abatement has been filed by C. W. Ashford, attorney for Young Nap. It is not often a Chinese resident of these islands objects to being called by an alternative name, but Young Nap emphatically does so in this wise:

"And now comes Young Nap in obedience to the command of the summons issued and served upon him in this cause, by C. W. Ashford his attorney, and says that said action ought to be abated, and that the said plaintiff ought not to be answered to his declaration herein, because he says that the said plaintiff hath sued this defendant herein by the name of Young Hop Chan, alias Young Nap; whereas, in truth and in fact, this defendant is named and his name hath ever been Young Nap, and his name hath never been Young Hop Chan, and he hath never been known by or under the name of Young Hop Chan, or by any other name than the name of Young Nap.

"Wherefore, inasmuch as he, the said Young Nap, is not sued and is not summoned in said action by and under his true name, but is sued and is summoned by and under a false and foreign name, he prays judgment of the said declaration and that the same be quashed; and he prays judgment, if the said plaintiff ought to be answered to his declaration aforesaid."

Chang Kim, testifies to intimate acquaintance with Young Nap for more than fifteen years past, deposing that he knows that Young Nap has had and now has only one name, and that Young Nap has never had or borne or been known by the name of Young Hop Chan. He further says Young Nap departed from the Territory of Hawaii on a visit to the Empire of China on or about June 23, 1902, and deponent as his attorney in fact makes his verification of the plea in abatement on behalf of Young Nap.

"Young Nap, plenty smart," would be an apt remark about him in pigeon English. For some years before annexation he was Chinese clerk in the United States Consulate. He also kept a cigar stand near the southeast corner of King and Bethel streets for some time before going to Maui, where his business ventures seem to have landed him in all sorts of trouble. His creditors led by the plaintiff in the present case tried to put him in bankruptcy—having for the purpose to snatch him with his wife, children and much personal effects from aboard a steamship a few minutes before she cast loose for China—but Federal Judge Dole found Young Nap was a farming man and hence not eligible for bankruptcy. Young Nap is a Chinese who would be noticed in any crowd of his countrymen. His eyes are particularly large and prominent, roving swiftly taking in everything within range like searchlights, and, well matched with other features of the moon-faced type, give an impression of more than average intelligence.

### DEFAULT CONTESTED.

M. F. Prosser, Assistant Attorney General, has filed a motion to strike from the files the demurrer of John F. Colburn in the action upon the contract of C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, against Edward Vivian Richardson, former clerk of water works, and the sureties on his official bond. The reason for the motion is that the demurrer was not filed within twenty days after the date of service of process upon defendant Colburn.

C. W. Ashford, attorney for Colburn, filed a motion yesterday to open and set aside the default entered against his client, for the reasons that a demurrer was on file ever since June 30 and that the certificate of the clerk, on which default was based, was not such a one as to warrant the entry of default.

### DIVORCE.

Judge Robinson granted a divorce to Emma N. Ernstberger against Louis Ernstberger on the grounds of habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty. Custody of the four children was awarded to the libellant, who was represented by E. A. Douthett. The libellee made no answer to the summons nor appearance in court.

Holmes & Stanley, attorneys for the libellant in the divorce case of Frederick W. Maaga vs. Mary Maaga, have filed interrogatories, direct and cross, to be used by the commissioner to take testimony in San Francisco.

### VARIOUS MATTERS.

R. Ochiai, administrator of the estate of Mokuro Sakuragawa, has filed his final account with petition for discharge. He charges himself with \$1,207.77 and asks to be allowed \$444.25, leaving a balance for the estate of \$963.52.

In the suit of R. C. A. Peterson vs.

against R. N. Halstead, to recover a real estate broker's commission, the defendant by his attorneys, Robertson & Wilder, demurs to the complaint on the ground that it does not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action.

A. W. Carter, guardian of Annie T. K. Parker, minor, and Elizabeth J. Knight, her mother, yesterday entered demurrers to the petition of J. B. Low, the minor's guardian ad litem, for an order to sell real estate. Both demurrers deny jurisdiction of Judge Gear.

Judge Robinson has approved the bond of Mrs. Jesse K. Kahe in \$500, as administratrix pendente lite of the estate of Margaret V. Carter, deceased. John F. Colburn is the surety.

J. M. Riggs has taken the oath as Jury Commissioner of the First Judicial Circuit.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., garnished in Cecil Brown, executor's suit, on an accidentally destroyed note against Mrs. Kate Brayner, makes answer on the court files that it has no property of the defendant in its possession.

## JAPANESE CONQUERING ON LAND AND SEA

(Continued from page 1.)

hoped the workmen would devote all their energies and duties to the patriotic cause of completing the warships at the earliest possible moment and concluded with doubling their pay for the day. The Emperor did not visit Admiral von Voelkersam's division, the Admiral Nakhimov, Aurora, Orelia and Sissoi Veliky being anchored outside the basin, explaining that he will visit them next week. The division which has been engaging in target practice, will sail on a trial cruise in the Baltic.

There is no truth in the report that a portion of the second Pacific squadron will sail from Cronstadt today for the Far East.

Upon his return to St. Petersburg Minister Aveilaun went across the river to the Baltic works to inspect the scene of this morning's catastrophe.

### LOSS OF THE DELFIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29, 6:02 p.m.—The submarine boat Delfin sank at her moorings in the Neva, off the Baltic shipbuilding yard, at 11 o'clock this morning with the loss of an officer, Lieutenant Cherkasov, and twenty men. The accident was due, partly, to the excessive number of the crew, mostly inexperienced men, and chiefly to the unfortunate attempt of a man to escape while his comrades were screwing down the manhole.

The officers and men detailed for submarine boats instruction had assembled at the Baltic yard and three officers decided to go down in the Delfin, although her captain was not present, relying on the experience of her skilled crew. A score of novices were anxious to go with the three officers. The Delfin's nominal capacity is ten men, instead of which thirty-two entered the boat, bringing her manhole in dangerous proximity to the river level. Just then a tug passed, sending a heavy wash against the boat. As soon as the water splashed into the submarine boat's interior it created a panic among the novices and one of them tried to get out of the manhole, which the older hands were screwing down preparatory to the descent, the submerging department having already opened. The water rushed in and as the submerged vessel sank like a stone the officers and some of the men were saved by being blown up through the manhole by the rush of escaping air. The Delfin shortly afterward was raised. Lieutenant Elaguin, who was one of the officers saved, said to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"The tragedy was like a dream. I remember a sickening sense of suffocation from the fumes of the storage batteries and then a rush of air and water. The next thing I knew was that I was gone."

The Delfin is Russia's best submarine boat. She was designed by Naval Architect Boubnoff and Captain Beklemishev and underwent a successful trial in 1903.

### TOGO'S SUCCESSFUL FIGHT.

TOKIO, June 26 (Delayed in transmission).—Admiral Togo's detailed report of his effective attack on Port Arthur last Thursday night reached Tokio today. The report confirms the reported destruction of a Russian battleship of the Peresviet type, the disabling of a battleship of the Sevastopol class and a protected cruiser resembling the Diana and the injuring of a torpedo destroyer, but throws no light on the Russian plan.

The entire Russian fleet steamed out to sea in line of battle. Suddenly, when within 14,000 meters from the Japanese fleet, the Russian fleet refused to give battle, and steamed back to an anchorage outside the harbor, where during the night the Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats made eight desperate attacks upon it. The Russian vessels reentered the harbor on Friday, since which time they have failed to reappear.

In his report Admiral Togo says that the exit of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur began early Thursday. The battleships Peresviet, Poltava, Sevastopol, the armored cruiser Bayan, the protected cruisers Pallada, Diana, Askold and Novik came first, a steamer leading them and clearing the mines.

A warning flashed by wireless telegraph by the Japanese patrol brought up Admiral Togo's fleet at full speed to a series of prearranged stations.

Three flotillas of Japanese destroyers and torpedo boats steamed close to the harbor entrance and watched the Russian vessels. At 11 o'clock the Russian battleships Czaravitch, Retvizan and Pobieda joined the other Russian ships outside the harbor. Several steamers and boats were engaged in clearing and exploding mines in order to make a passage seaward.

Captain Asai, commanding the Jap-

anese torpedo flotilla, attacked the vessels engaged in clearing out the mines and hampered the work.

### DESTROYERS ATTACKED.

At 3 o'clock seven Russian destroyers appeared and the Japanese vigorously attacked them. One of the Russian destroyers, which was hit and set on fire, retreated to the harbor burning. The Novik attacked the Japanese, who scurried away. The vessels engaged in clearing the harbor finally made a passage and the Novik led the Russian fleet seaward. In the meantime Admiral Togo concealed the positions of his ships, and at 4 o'clock sent the third squadron out into the vision of the Russians with the object of drawing them seaward. The Russian fleet stood southward and then southward. During this time Admiral Togo concealed his first squadron south of Gupan rock. As the Russians approached Admiral Togo assembled his fleet and prepared for attack. At 6:15 p. m. the Russians were in plain sight eight miles northwest of Gupan rock. The Czaravitch led and the nine others followed in a single line. The Novik and seven destroyers were placed at the right of the line. Admiral Togo waited, with battle flags flying from all the tops. The Japanese fleet formation represented the first letter of the Japanese alphabet inverted.

At 7:30 p. m. the Russians headed for the Japanese, and Admiral Togo veered slightly to the right in order to bring pressure against the head of the Russian formation. At 8 p. m. the Russians changed their course and headed northward. Admiral Togo followed in a long single line, ordering the destroyers and torpedo boats to prepare for an attack after sundown.

At 8:22 p. m. the small flotillas swung around the rear of the Japanese fleet and headed toward the Russians at full speed. At 9:30 p. m. the fourteenth flotilla delivered the first attack on the Russian fleet, now in the rear of a point five miles outside the entrance to Port Arthur. Immediately afterward the fifth flotilla delivered a second attack. The Russian fleet was confused, and it was impossible for it to retreat quickly into the harbor on account of the narrowness of the channel and possibly the low tide.

### BATTLESHIP TORPEDOED.

At 10:30 p. m. the Russian fleet anchored in a single line extending from the foot of Wantseung fort to the base of Chentsaohsan. During the night the torpedo flotillas kept up constant attacks on the Russian fleet, going in eight times.

The most effective attack was that of the sixteenth flotilla, which at 11:30 p. m. caught the Russians rounding Shen Shen. The first-class torpedo boat Shikataka, Commander Wakabayashi, sent two torpedoes into a battleship of the Peresviet class. She was seen to sink in a volume of smoke and fire. Other effects of the attack were not observed on account of the heavy firing, which cast volumes of water over the flotilla, and the heavy cannonading which rent the air. The searchlights from the ships and forts also blinded the Japanese.

At dawn Friday a reconnaissance of the entrance was made by the fourth and fifth flotillas, whose report confirmed that of the patrol ships as to the Russian loss.

Admiral Togo says the moonlight and the narrow line of the enemy prevented his fleet from inflicting greater damage.

The Japanese loss was unexpectedly small. The destroyer Shikataka was struck in the cabin and three of her crew were killed and three wounded.

The first-class torpedo boat Chidori was struck in the engine-room. Torpedo boats 64, 65 and 66 were damaged. The others engaged were uninjured. In concluding his report, Admiral Togo says:

"The effect of the attack and the small loss must be attributed to the illustrious virtues of his majesty."

### MEAGER REPORT MYSTIFYING.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Emperor Nicholas has received the following telegram from Viceroy Alexieff, dated June 27th:

"According to reports received from Rear-Admiral Witteoff and Rear-Admiral Grigorich, dated respectively on June 20th and June 23d, the sortie of the Port Arthur squadron was preceded by prolonged work in destroying the enemy's mines by means of nets carried on all the ships' boats and by the harbor dredging flotilla. On the night of June 22-23 a fight occurred off Port Arthur between our torpedo boats and the Japanese torpedo boats, in which Captain Blisoff and Lieutenant Smyrnett were slightly wounded. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon our squadron put to sea, when eleven Japanese ships and twenty-two torpedo boats were visible on the horizon."

Viceroy Alexieff's message tonight, with the brief dispatch from Rear-Admiral Witteoff, naval commander at Port Arthur throws little additional light on the sea fight off Port Arthur. The Admiralty and the Emperor are awaiting further details with the same eagerness as the general public. The latter today for the first time received information through the medium of foreign telegrams that a fight has occurred.

The loss of three vessels of the Port Arthur fleet is admitted to be a severe blow, especially if not purchased by greater loss to the Japanese than reported by Vice-Admiral Togo.

The meagerness of the report is mystifying the authorities, who continue to believe there has been a later fight, which has not been reported.

### INEXPERIENCED COMMANDER.

In the absence of further information the Admiralty is not disposed to criticize, although it is admitted to have been unfortunate for the squadron at such a critical time that its commander should be an officer like Witteoff, who, though personally a brave sailor, never before flew his flag over a squadron. It is pointed out that he could not have been forced to

get out of Port Arthur, as the situation there is not yet by any means desperate. If he fought his way back through the investing fleet it was because one of his patched-up ships had broken down or for some other urgent reason. If he arrived in the outer harbor at night he probably did not want to go into the inner roadstead because the narrowness of the channel made night navigation dangerous or possibly because one of his ships stranded at the entrance of the channel. Nothing else could account for his remaining in the outer roadstead, where he would be exposed to the attack of the Japanese torpedo boats at night.

There is a belief that the Vladivostok squadron put to sea Saturday, and is likely to be next heard of in the Korean straits.

The Associated Press has received a curious dispatch from a Russian correspondent at Vladivostok, who took pains to say that Vice-Admiral Shkiddoff's squadron would probably be unable to go out again for weeks, as the ships had to go into dry dock for the purpose of thoroughly overhauling their boilers and cleaning their hulls preparatory to putting to sea to meet the Baltic squadron.

The dispatch added that some of the torpedo boats have been battered by the storm during the last expedition to the Japanese coast. In conclusion, the correspondent says that nothing has been heard of Vice-Admiral Kamimura's squadron.

## THINGS DOING AT HALEIWA HOTEL

Following are registrations at "Haleiwa" for the week ending, July 3rd, 1904: John W. Farwell, Geo. P. Denison, Mrs. Allan Dunn, C. K. Jordan, Linne, Kauai; Mrs. F. B. Smith, Wailuku; Mrs. W. E. Taylor, Raymer Sharp, E. M. Boyd and wife, Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Maile Biven, Francis Hyde II Brown, Honolulu; Prince and Princess Kawanakoa, Honolulu; Louise C. Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. B. K. Baird, E. M. Watson, A. R. Cunha, H. P. Roth, Harry Armitage, Honolulu; E. K. Ellsworth, Wailuku; Oswald Mayall, Southwick, England; Geo. H. Brown, Honolulu, Webb Begg, Ind.; Loma K. Lauke, Miss R. Cunha, Miss Benson, and Mrs. A. G. Hawes Jr., Thomas Dunn and wife, B. G. Holt, Miss Mae Weir, Miss M. Hesse Lemon, Honolulu; H. E. James and wife, S. F. Clifford Cook, S. F.; J. C. Evance, W. T. Rawlins and wife, A. C. Wall, H. D. Couzens, W. M. Campbell, Miss Ana Campbell, Portland, Oregon; James Giff and wife, Honolulu; Dr. H. V. Murray, J. D. McInerney, H. E. Walker, Miss Walker, Miss C. B. Walker, Honolulu; Kiyoshi Okura, S. Okama, Yokohama, Japan; Dr. Davis, U. S. Army; Lucy T. K. Dower, Oahu College; Geo. D. Gear, Jas. W. Pratt, A. L. C. Atkinson, Executive Mansion, Honolulu; Wade Warren Thayer, Geo. H. Angus and wife, Wentworth M. Buchanan, G. Dietz, T. A. Hays, Mr. and Mrs. A. Raas, Master Ernest Raas, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Mellis, Honolulu; W. E. Taylor, Winchester, Virginia; Mrs. R. R. Fulbrook, Hon.; Mrs. Lucy Downer, Hilo; Wm. Williamson, Honolulu; E. R. Biven, Honolulu, H. H. Plummer, Wailuku, Richard H. Trent, Honolulu; James D. Dougherty, Sara R. Dougherty, Honolulu; Francis S. Whitten, U. S. N.; J. H. Blackburn, U. S. N.; Mrs. J. M. Brock, Oakland, Cal.; Alfred T. Brock, Honolulu; C. M. Lindsey Watson, Honolulu; H. F. Bertelmann, F. R. Harvey, Hon.; J. M. Perry, Wailuku; Charles Dewar, Honolulu; Miss Terry, Mr. Terry, Mrs. Jesse L. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bulck, Leliehua.

Another Golf match is announced for July 17th, entries being received by Woods & Sheldon. As match succeeds match it is much easier to intelligently handicap the players, thus insuring closer and more exciting play.

## TOKIO REJOICING.

NEW YORK, June 25.—A Journal special from Tokio says: Tokio is in a frenzy of enthusiasm over the tremendous naval victory won by the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo at Port Arthur on Thursday, fresh details of which are arriving hourly.

One battleship has been sunk, the Peresviet, it is believed. Another of the Sevastopol type was seriously damaged, a cruiser of the Diana type was put out of action and several torpedo boats were sent to the bottom with all on board.

The entire fleet of all powers were engaged, and a naval battle that will live in history was fought in the gathering twilight Thursday night.

Dispatches from eyewitnesses of the engagement say it was one of the most magnificent spectacles of the war. Taken by surprise, it was some minutes before the Russians got into action, and then from both squadrons tongues of flames belched, followed by deafening reports which seemed to stir the ocean to its depths. Both squadrons were in motion, maneuvering cautiously for advantage, describing circles through the long swell of the sea and pouring forth torrents of fire at minute intervals.

## LAUKEA TALKS AT SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—The Examiner says: Colonel C. P. Lauke, Jas. L. Cooke and T. B. Lyons, three members of the Hawaiian delegation to the

Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, arrived yesterday morning on the steamer Sierra from Honolulu. They will leave for St. Louis this morning in company with the California delegation.

Another member of the delegation, Dr. Noblitt, left Honolulu last Friday on the Korea. Upon his arrival he will proceed at once to St. Louis, and expects to be there in time for the convention. The two remaining members of the delegation, Judge Gaibraith, who holds the proxy of Senator Palmer Woods, and J. D. Easton, are already in the East. The delegation goes instructed to cast its vote for William Randolph Hearst for President of the United States.

Colonel Lauke will in all probability be chosen chairman of the delegation. He is a splendid stamp of the native Hawaiian. Tall, erect, with clear complexion and coal-black hair, it is hard to believe he was a son twenty-two years of age. He is a resident of Honolulu and is prominent in politics on the island of Oahu. He expects to be the Democratic candidate for Congress this fall, and this means election, if his predictions of the coming reign of Democracy in the islands are fulfilled.

"We are looking forward with zest to the St. Louis convention," said Colonel Lauke upon his arrival. "We are going there to vote for Mr. Hearst for President and we are going to do that gladly. We are going to vote for Mr. Hearst because he represents the principles of Democracy as we view them in the islands."

"In the first place, we want a change of administration. It is the general feeling with us that an element has had control of things long enough. Our people are dissatisfied with the way things are going on. If there was ever a time in the political history of Hawaii when the feeling ran in favor of Democratic supremacy, that time is now. And I really think the next election will show it. Mr. Hearst in our opinion, represents the true principles of Democracy. He is for defense of the rights of the people as against organized capital, for one thing, and that is a great thing with us."

"We would like to see Mr. Hearst elected President of the United States. It would be a great thing for the people of the Hawaiian Territory."

"Before this time the two political factions in Hawaii have been the Republican and the Home Rule parties, the latter a native organization. During the last three months, owing to the Hearst boom and the principles Mr. Hearst represents, the native Hawaiians have been coming over to the Democratic support, and present indications point to a successful campaign for the Democratic party next fall."

"I learn since my arrival here that the Republican party curtailed Hawaiian representation at its national convention to two votes. This act alone, in my opinion, will defeat the Republican party in Hawaii, and it is to be hoped the Democratic leaders at St. Louis will not be so shortsighted as to follow the example of their political opponents."

Delegates Coke and Lyons cordially indorse the sentiments expressed by Colonel Lauke. James L. Coke is an Oregonian by birth, but has spent most of his young life in the Hawaiian islands. He is an attorney-at-law, practicing at Wailuku, in the island of Maui. He is one of the most popular young men in the islands. T. B. Lyons is a handsome young Hawaiian. He, too, is a resident of Wailuku and was elected Supervisor at the last general election by the largest vote given any candidate on either ticket.

When the three Hawaiians left Honolulu a large number of residents saw them off. The government band took part in the demonstration of leave taking.

## HOW HAWAII LOST ITS FOUR DELEGATES

The Washington Post's Chicago correspondence says:

Gen Bingham, of Pennsylvania, with martial bearing, had an inning with the report of the rules committee. The agreement to give Hawaii but two votes brought Senator Forsaker to his feet with a substitute resolution, and talk ensued, pro and con, about the injustice of inviting six good and true Republicans to travel 5,000 miles for four of their number to be thrown out of the convention. Gov. Carter, young and athletic, thrilled the convention by darting along the platform uttering a protest in high but eloquent key. Great cheering greeted his brief but attractive appeal. Senators and delegates proceeded to have it out at length, and much was said about the prospects at no distant day of little Hawaii thrusting a nominee for President upon the country when in closely divided convention Cries of "platform" rang out lustily as delegates tried to speak without going upon the stage.

An immense litter went through the hall for the first time when Gen Bingham referred to the millions upon millions Alaska had poured into the Federal Treasury, at which the white-necked Alaskan eagles nodded and some Alaskan delegate, with a woodman's voice, yelled "Hear! Hear!" The convention was also amused during the roll call upon Gen Bingham's substitute to allow the present Hawaiian delegates to keep their seats, but to allow the Territory hereafter but two delegates. A Louisiana chairman, for instance, gave a queer inflection to "teen" in announcing the vote of her eighteen delegates. Gen Bingham's substitute carried, 497 to 490.

SUMMER COMPLAINT in the children's most dangerous enemy and the mother's most dreaded foe. Immediate and proper treatment is always necessary. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, given according to directions, is the most effective remedy known. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# SHOW ROOM OF CAPITOL

## Renovation of Executive Chamber Making Progress.

Ernest Parker, the talented young Hawaiian artist, has taken the supervision of the work of renovating the Governor's office in the Capitol. Already the walls and ceiling have received the first coat of tinting in robin's-egg-blue, with the stucco work of the ceiling relieved in gold. The crowns with crimson velvet insertions in the ceiling have also been retouched and look gorgeous. It is a labor of love with Mr. Parker and he is taking an intense personal interest in the work of the decorator.

Acting Governor Atkinson is earnestly studying the question of furniture for the renovated executive chamber. It is his idea to make that the show room of the Capitol and, as part of the scheme, to transfer the gilded chairs from the old throne room, now the hall of the House of Representatives, to the Governor's official apartment. In the long legislative recess the old throne room is used occasionally for meetings of a more or less public character, for the remainder of the time being locked up and close shuttered excepting when tourists ask to be shown its interior.

On the other hand, mostly every visitor to Honolulu of any consequence calls on the Governor, and in Mr. Atkinson's opinion the executive chamber ought to be the most impressive, in artistic appearance and elegant comfort, of any apartment in the building. One of the last things Governor Carter spoke about, on leaving the Capitol before sailing for the mainland, was the proposed renovation of his office quarters.

### Wailuku Joyful.

While at Wailuku on Saturday evening last, Acting Governor Atkinson and Princess Kawanakoa, with a party of eight or ten, patronized a concert given by the Wailuku Mandolin Club. Mr. Atkinson describes the performance as both interesting and pleasurable. At Haleiwa the Acting Governor was made to marvel at the variety of "things doing" for the entertainment of the hotel guests. There were parties bathing, golfing and playing tennis all at the same time. Golf talk is perfectly clamorous at Haleiwa.

## CARRIAGE STRUCK BY TROLLEY CAR

A buggy containing Mrs. McCarthy and Miss Rathborne was struck by a Rapid Transit car at the corner of Kewalo street and Wilder avenue yesterday morning and Mrs. McCarthy was seriously hurt in her shoulder. The car was coming toward the town at a rate of about six miles per hour while the buggy was going mauka on Kewalo street. When the women saw the car approaching they whipped up the horse to beat it over the crossing. The motorman immediately reversed but the car struck the rear wheel of the buggy, overturning it. Mrs. McCarthy was badly hurt but Miss Rathborne escaped with a few scratches. The car stopped about three feet beyond the place where the accident occurred.

## WHITE LABOR IS WANTED AT MIDWAY

B Griggs Holt has received the following cablegram from Midway:

MIDWAY, July 7, 5 30 p. m.—Send ten white laborers here on transport Sherman. Wages \$2.50 per day. CROOK.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity should apply to McCabe, Hamilton & Renny Co., by noon today.

### Merrill Waterhouse.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.) Mrs. Grace Waterhouse and Mr. Arthur M. Merrill were married at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. W. D. Anderson, Punahou street. Rev. Derwent Scudder of Central Union church officiated the couple in marriage, the ceremony taking place upon the lawn beneath the trees. Only a few friends and relatives were present.

The couple departed on the Kihuna at noon for Hawaii and will spend their honeymoon at the Volcano House. Mrs. Merrill is the daughter of Senator and Mrs. Dickey and the groom is the vice-principal of Mills Institute of Honolulu.



## ROBT. CLARK AGAIN GETS SUSPICIOUS

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Robert Clark, who indorsed the Strauch scheme, then told his woes to the Advertiser and was later induced to sign the Strauch vote of confidence, has "come to" again and repeats the charge that he has been deceived. Yesterday Clark called at the Advertiser office and said:

"I entered into an agreement with Strauch by which my property, which is worth about \$1100, was to be security for money which I could draw from the Society. There were lots of things about it that I did not understand. That agreement certainly did not convey my property over to Strauch. I paid Strauch the money to have the agreement recorded—\$4 for recording, and other incidental expenses extra.

"That agreement he never recorded. He brought another paper to me later which I was led to believe was merely another agreement. My eyes are bad. I can't read English very well anyhow, and my wife cannot read it either, and on Strauch's statement we signed it.

"Afterwards I discovered that paper was a deed by which all my property was conveyed over absolutely to Strauch, and that if they decided to do so, I could be sold out and myself, wife and three children, the youngest not more than three weeks old, turned into the streets.

"I had many conversations with Strauch about the Society matters. When your newspaper began troubling Strauch he came to me and said everything was all right. But when the newspaper told some things that I had not even known, then, I asked Strauch about the agreement. He told me it

was all right. Well, I attended the meeting when he signed a statement which said Strauch and the Society were square, but the next morning lots of my friends and members of the Society came to me and asked me about it. Then I began to think there was really something wrong with the concern.

"I asked Strauch about the agreement. I told him I had paid him the money to have it recorded, but he and his wife soft-soaped me.

"I saw one of the Circuit Court judges on the street the next day and told him about my agreement and asked him what I ought to do. He told me to go to the Recorder's office and find out if the paper had been recorded. The only thing I found recorded was a trust deed by which I was alleged to have conveyed all my property to Strauch and his agents.

"Then I went back to my place and got out my agreement, got some money and went to the Recorder's office and had it recorded. If Strauch attempts to sell me out or make anything out of that deed, he will have to face a court and a jury to do it, for if he makes use of it I will hire a lawyer and go at him.

"I believe he is fooling poor people. That California company I don't know anything about, only what Strauch told me. I took his word for everything."

It is intimated that Clark may bring the matter of the agreement and deed to the attention of the Attorney General, as he has also stated that he does not quite like the part the notary public took in the transaction.

Another big meeting of Strauch's company took place last night.

## PROMISSORY NOTES OF PAUPERS ARE ON FILE

(Continued from page 3.)

with preceding years, shows a decided falling off in the number of new applications—a very gratifying state of things, and easily accounted for.

Organized work for five consecutive years has placed our poor who require regular and continuous relief, on the books of the affiliating societies; they receive their regular allowance and have no further need to apply at the office. Those who had friends in the States or prospective homes there have been assisted to reach them. Of the original list made five years ago, 25 have been sent to the Home for the Incurables, and 23 have passed away. The floating population, the thousands who never belonged here, have returned to their home, or have gone elsewhere. Sailors are not coming in as great numbers as formerly, and it seems that the poor who now apply are, and have been residents of these Islands for many years, with few exceptions.

The number of recurrent cases is large, being applications from people who only occasionally need assistance, are helped to make a fresh start, and go on, independent for awhile.

And the work of the Associated Charities is preventive, also. In every community there are people who like to beg. Even in times of ordinary prosperity they grow restless, and though suffering from no special need will send their children out on begging expeditions. But in times of depression, when work is scarce, and there seems to be a plausible excuse, the number of beggars is greatly increased. They go about it in different ways, frequently beginning by asking for work, and ending by asking for many things, but the little slips of pink paper directing them to the office in Alakea street, make them stop to consider whether they want their cases investigated or not. If they are honest they come and are helped. Some come anyhow. But these same slips act as a deterrent to tramps and imposters.

And we have a plague of Porto Ricans to consider. We do not mean that all the 2700 Porto Ricans who came to these Islands are vagrants, for many of them are on the plantations doing the work they were brought here to do. But we do know that a lot of vicious Porto Ricans have settled in Honolulu, and are a trouble, an expense and a curse to this city. Many of them have applied at this office, few give a good account of themselves, and they often give false addresses, as they dislike to be visited or have their cases investigated.

Having many calls from one building in Kakaako, we took pains to plan our visits there between the hours of 1 and 2 p. m., when the men should be away at work and the children in school. There were, for a considerable time, 30 Porto Ricans in this building—20 adults and 10 children. But at that hour the men were lounging at home, the boys were playing cards, and the women and girls as idle as the rest. The men were well dressed and prosperous looking. The women were the reverse. As a class, though, they are in far better condition physically than when they landed here. But how do they get their living?

It appears that the worst of them have come to this city, and on all sides we are feeling the bad effects. The Queen's Hospital receives about eight new cases a month, and at present there are 15 being treated there. The Insane Asylum has had nine cases this year, and the jail and prison are crowded with them. Their numbers show that the Police Department is not indifferent to the situation, but it also shows the peril in having these people in our midst, idle.

In order to prevent an overlapping of relief, it is necessary that we should know what the various societies are doing. There are about 750 names on record in the office books, of people who have asked for relief there, and this record is open to affiliating societies. But in spite of this it occasionally happens that one family will have double attention or another none, because this record was not consulted. This is not true affiliation. You can readily see that money will go farther.

and more people be helped when the Central Office is consulted. Much time, labor and money be saved, and the results be more satisfactory to the benevolent and the beneficiaries alike.

This last year the schools of the city, both public and private, have taken a very active part in the charities, and at Thanksgiving and Christmas their offerings of food, money, clothing and toys were very generous. Kaulani school has been a paying member of this association for years, and was the first school to bring a Thanksgiving offering. The Principal of that school has always been one of our most generous contributors. The Missionary Gleasons and the Lima Kokua are fine workers; and Punahou Preparatory and the Grammar schools, also. We are glad to see these young people take such an active interest in their less fortunate neighbors, and with such delight in the doing. They have the satisfaction of knowing that on at least two great holidays many poor children dine as well as themselves. Evidently their instruction is along right lines, and is surely the best antidote for selfishness. Last Christmas we had an unusually large offering for the poor, much of it from these young people. And the merchants gave more than generously; so from the office we distributed dinners and presents to 117 people.

We feel very grateful for our subsidy, as we can now use our membership fees and donations for emergency work. The affiliating societies are doing their utmost to meet the demands made upon them for regular relief; but that they should respond to all emergency calls also, in these days when donations are fewer and smaller than formerly, is impossible. And an emergency fund that the Associated Charities can draw on at any time is one of our necessities.

How can we find employment for men with families to support? With the Associated Charities there is no question of race, color or creed, or whether a man is an American citizen or not. To us he is merely a poor man who must have work or be pauperized. We can say to new comers, move on, but with residents it is another matter. The mothers and children appeal to us, and if there is no work for the men, relief must be given in other ways. But employment is the needed thing, and it is now a serious question.

There have been 78 new applications this year, and 222 recurrent cases, making a total of 300 applying for relief. Thirty-five of the new applicants were single men, 13 were single women, and 31 were family cases. Four hundred and five persons received help from the office, and 680 meals were furnished.

We have disbursed from the office \$1,096 for the affiliating societies, \$178 from the emergency fund of the Associated Charities, and \$372.25 from other sources, making a total of \$1,646.25. There were 1493 calls at the office.

One of the most useful of all the contributions is the clothing, and every year the amount received is greater. The public generally has come to see that a great want can thus be easily supplied, and men, women and children alike contribute. Not alone the members of our society, who have given generously from the first, but many others; and from these same hands comes reading matter—hundreds of books, magazines and papers, which we carefully distribute where it does much good.

We wish you would make more use of the Associated Charities, remembering that centralized effort, close affiliation and complete understanding bring better results.

### REPORT OF TREASURER.

Treasurer Cooke's report of the receipts and disbursements of the Associated Charities from June 1, 1923, to July 1, 1924, was as follows:

#### RECEIPTS:

Membership Fees ..... \$ 250.00  
Donations ..... 2,026.85  
Government Appropriation ..... 1,066.64

Balance on hand, June 1, 1923, ..... \$2,942.51

Balance on hand, July 1, 1924, ..... \$4,065.61

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

Manager's Salary 12 1/2 months to July 1, 1924 ..... \$1,700.00

There is a clear distinction between such a person and one requiring assistance on account of disability resulting from such causes as accident, disease, financial misfortune or industrial revolution, but who does not lose thereby his spirit of independence and his desire to earn his living as soon as circumstances permit.

With this definition, there would be no paupers in an ideal state of society. There would be people of small means, in some cases perhaps, of no means. There would be persons and families who would occasionally, from the accidental causes suggested above, suffer for want of some of those things that support a normal standard of living, and perhaps from need of change and rest, and would therefore need assistance; but they being constitutionally independent, independent in heart and soul, could receive such assistance in the spirit in which it would be given—the spirit of human brotherhood, and with expectation, as a matter of course, to square the account with society as opportunity might offer by furnishing like assistance to some one in like need. There would be no sense of humiliation in receiving assistance under such circumstances, and with such a spirit in both giver and recipient, and no embarrassment in the giving.

It used to be the custom in the frontier settlements of America, when a man and woman were preparing to marry and establish a new home, for all the neighbors to quit their own work on a particular day and assist the home-builders in raising the frame work of the new house or putting up the logs and slab roof of the log cabin. Such assistance was accepted in the merry mood in which it was given. There was no embarrassment in the giving and receiving and no one thought of any. It was between neighbors! Yes, and all assistance between man and man—those whose spirit is one of independence and self-respect, is between members of the human brotherhood.

When, however, the relation is with one who has lost the sense of the human brotherhood, who regards society as his debtor or trustee and whose only anxiety is how to realize on the trust fund and who is without any feeling of responsibility toward others, it becomes injurious to both sides. The receiver is strengthened in his untenable position, and the giver becomes accessory to such mischievous result. When, however, the pauper becomes disabled by accident or disease, even though it be through his own fault, the relation of society toward him changes and it not only becomes meritorious and useful to help him, but a duty.

There is always in large communities a percentage of the population who are barely making a normal living; they have enough food and clothes and fuel, they pay their rent and taxes, but have nothing left. When times of industrial depression come or prices rise without a corresponding increase of wages, or there is illness in the family, they suffer and come to need some kind of assistance. It may be that the demand for work has fallen off so that not only have wages diminished but there is not enough work to go around. There is generally among this class some who have enough latent pauper spirit to make it easy for them to slide into the pauper status if the way is open and if such status promises the physical comforts of life to an extent approaching the precarious living they are experiencing. These are the people to be watched; assistance for them must have no quality of permanence; they must be given no chance to choose dependence and give up their old life, which is based at least upon the theory of self-support.

Experience in England has shown that legislation which tended to make pauperism easy and comfortable increased the number of those entering its status with appalling rapidity.

With these facts and tendencies in view, some of the conditions indicated which would be influential toward the prevention of pauperism are, a supply of work—regulations and methods which make it uncomfortable for the able bodied to live without work—improvement of sanitary conditions—protection of young people from vicious influences, and opportunities of borrowing small sums of money at moderate rates.

In the Honolulu community scarcity of work is occasionally a cause of distress needing alleviation, and is especially so at the present time, with business dull and the dismissal of a number of government employees under its policy of retrenchment. The obvious and best relief in these circumstances is a supply of work. This is not an easy thing to furnish with the prevailing tendency toward economy among employers.

Among the several things that might be done in this direction, the establishment of a wood yard in the center of some city block where the rent would be low, is one. Such an enterprise would require a manager, who would make purchases, take orders, look after the wood-sawing and splitting by the candidates for employment, pay them and keep the books, and a two horse dray, team and driver. Firewood to be sold and delivered to purchasers after being reduced to storewood by the applicant for work. Provision for work in stone cutting might be of service to some. Gunny cloth might be procured and the work of making sugar bags be provided. The opportunity of doing plain sewing might be afforded women. Of these suggestions the wood yard and the manufacture of gunny bags are probably the most practical.

Much has been done here to make the constitutional pauper uncomfortable. The scarcity of street begging is due, more than anything else, to the Government policy of preventing it by the arrest of such offenders as vagrants. House to house begging has become almost obsolete through the co-operation of householders with the Associated Charities, whereby such applicants are referred to the manager and an investigation made. If there is anything the pauper hates more than work it is investigation and the resulting exposure. The worthy

## HOW BATTLESHIP HATSUSE WAS SUNK BY RUSSIANS

The Japan Advertiser says: Particulars of the scene of the disaster to the Hatsuse have been received. On May 15th, when the Hatsuse was cruising at 10:50 a. m., ten nautical miles off Port Arthur, she accidentally touched a mechanical mine on her port side and began to list. Vice-Captain Arimori at once ordered his men to repair the hole and try to prevent leakage. This work was soon completed, and the fact was quickly reported to Captain Nakao and Rear-Admiral Nashiwa. The Hatsuse was immediately taken in tow by a war-vessel. Owing to the rough seas prevailing at the time, the ship was almost unmanageable, and the tow-ropes finally snapped. The Captain and the Vice-Captain went below with the object of ascertaining the exact nature of the damage. While they were engaged in this task at 12:30 p. m., the battleship touched a second mechanical mine on her port side. The Vice-Captain was killed outright. The noise of the explosion was deafening in the extreme. Dense volumes of black smoke rose high in the air, and flames raged furiously. The scene that followed was indescribable. In another minute and ten seconds the big battleship went to the bottom. One hour and forty minutes had elapsed since she touched the first mine and the time she sank. Several Japanese war-vessels which were in the vicinity on the occasion of the disaster quickly went to the assistance of the crew and succeeded in rescuing over three hundred men. Rear-Admiral Nashiwa was rescued and taken on the warship Tatsuta. The Captain and all the members of crew worked well when the ship was going down. Sub-Lieutenant Tanaka did especially good service. On learning the disastrous fate of the vessel he rushed into the room where the photographs of their majesties were kept and removed them along with the important documents aboard to safer places. He was afterwards working just above the powder magazine when the mine which sunk the ship exploded and killed him. When the Hatsuse met with the disaster, sixteen Russian torpedo-destroyers rushed out of the harbor and went towards the Japanese war-vessels. Their object was probably to impede the salvage work and to attack the Japanese war-vessels by taking advantage of the opportunity. The Tatsuta on seeing the approach of the enemy's craft turned around and dashed for them. The latter retreated towards the harbor mouth. The Tatsuta tried to pursue them at high speed, but as it was feared that she might be exposed to cross fire from the enemy's batteries and also to the danger of mechanical mines, Rear-Admiral Nashiwa ordered her to give up the attempt. She accordingly rejoined the squadron.

applicant has no reason to fear it.

Illness in the families of poor people has much to do in creating a need of assistance. The serious interference it causes in the household economy, its expense, the anxieties attending it, which lower the productive powers of the other members of the family, the occasional costly funerals, all combine to break down the family independence and ability of self-support. Any improvement of sanitary conditions by the regulations of authority or the dissemination of practical information on the subject, whereby disease and the death rate are diminished, cannot fail to be influential both in retarding the tendency toward pauperism and in diminishing the number of cases requiring temporary assistance.

If all were honest, industrious and virtuous, there would be no pauperism. It cannot be doubted that the dissipation of an immoral life are not only a direct cause of want, but that in the destruction of self-respect which are caused by them, they are a fertile source of the growth of the spirit of abject and willing dependence. If the young can be shielded during their susceptible years from vicious influences, a very large percentage can be saved from moral failure and its consequences. It must be admitted that this is a difficult enterprise and that in this community it is only partially accomplished. The law aims to protect minors from the influence of saloons by punishing saloon keepers who sell liquor to minors, employ them about or permit them to frequent a saloon; also keepers of coffee, victualling, liquor and billiard saloons and bowling alleys may be punished for allowing school children to frequent such places without the presence of their parents or guardians between sunset and sunrise; also children under fifteen years of age may be punished for being on the streets without the company of an adult between nine o'clock in the evening and four o'clock in the morning. This is known as the Curfew Law, and is not enforced at the present time, it having been declared unconstitutional recently in the First Circuit Court. After all, the best and most effective protection of young people from vicious influences is in the environment of a happy home, where harmony prevails and parental control is founded rather on affection and confidence than on force.

A few years ago, two or three bright men, one of whom was a Roman Catholic priest, developed a new departure in banking systems. They organized a bank among the peasantry of Germany for their own needs. The directors, officers and clerks were peasants, and the capital of the bank was owned by peasants. The beginning was small and humble, but the foundations were wisely laid, and the enterprise was justified by the results. The object of this enterprise was to supply small loans to persons of small capital doing a limited business; in other words to do for the peasants what other banks do for manufacturers and merchants. The demand for banking accommodation by poor men who desire small loans is not generally filled by ordinary banks and when it is met, the expense and requirements as to security are such as to confuse and discourage the small borrower. The methods of the peasant bank were simple and wise. A tailor wants a loan of a few thalers with which to buy a bolt of cloth. A peasant woman wants a small loan for the purchase of a lot of eggs from which to raise chickens for the market. The bank directors living in the same village with these applicants for loans, know all about them, their reliability and their security, vote on such applications. These banks have rapidly increased in number in Germany and have extended through France and Italy. They are doing an immense business; there have been few failures and they have most materially promoted the prosperity and

independence of the peasantry of those countries. We may be confident also that their influence has been potent for the prevention of pauperism.

One of the most encouraging features of the work of the Associated Charities, is the fact stated in the manager's report, that a large part of the relief afforded is required only temporarily by the recipients. This shows that as to such cases the relief has produced no tendency toward chronic dependence, but has evidently been opportune and has tended to remove a temporary disability or has carried persons through critical periods thereby giving them a chance for resuming their normal status of independence.

I have so far given more attention to prevention than to cure. The recovery of the constitutional pauper is probably most rare. This disease of pauperism so far as individuals are concerned, may well be classed with the incurable diseases, though it is doubtful if the Leahl Home would receive patients of this class. But as an ailment that affects society the outlook is more encouraging. Measures of prevention if effective, will tend gradually to cure pauperism, by depriving it of candidates for its privileges.

It is well for us to study the causes of pauperism here, and while we seek to relieve actual want and suffering, to strive also to reach and as far as possible to remove the cause. The wise relief of distress is a study that appeals to the higher part of us, but where effort is directed merely to relief, the work becomes a discouraging routine—the same work year after year and about the same demand for relief. If, however, we add to this broader scheme of finding and removing the causes of this ever pressing need of assistance, we shall find the work inspiring and the interest growing with each step gained in the recovery of society from this very chronic disease.

ANYONE who has ever given Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy will tell you it is unequalled for all stomach and bowel troubles. It never fails and is pleasant to take. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

### MOTHER AND CHILD

Scott's Emulsion is cod liver oil made almost as palatable as milk. It is easy and soothing to the weak stomach; it checks the tendencies of children toward thinness.

Scott's Emulsion gives strength to weak mothers because it creates healthy flesh and new blood.

Nursing mothers will find a special value in Scott's Emulsion because it insures a flow of rich, nourishing milk for the baby. More and better than a medicine; Scott's Emulsion is a food.

Scott's Emulsion is not a mere extract, containing imaginary "active principles" which do not exist, but is full of actual nourishment which sustains vital force and builds up the body tissues more rapidly than any other known remedy.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S NEW YORK LINE

Bank Pooling Suez sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, Or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

## Bombardier Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAFFER & CO., Agents.

## North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAFFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAFFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## "The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

## California

To the EAST via

## The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Cheerfully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

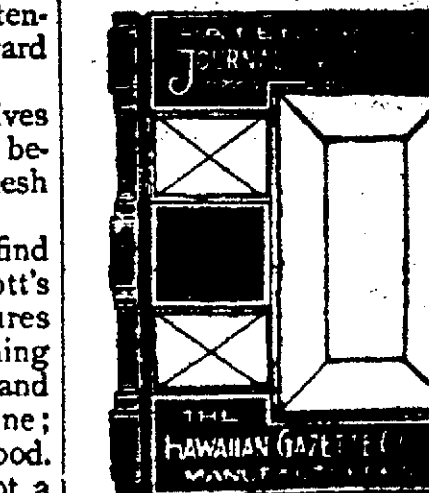
General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

For

E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. Co.

Omaha, Neb.

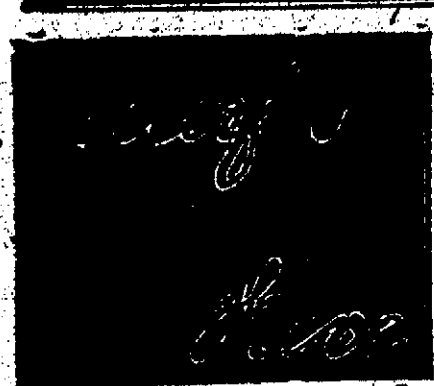


Sunday Advertiser









## ARRIVED IN HONOLULU.

Tuesday, July 5.  
 Steamer Likelike, Napala, from Molokai and Maui ports.  
 U. S. A. T. Thomas, from Manila via Nagasaki.

Wednesday, July 6.  
 Steamer Mikahala, from Makaweli.  
 S. S. Nebraskan, Weeden, from Portland, Ore.

Thursday, July 7.  
 Am. schr. Robert Lewers, Underwood, from Laysan Island, with guano.  
 S. S. Nebraskan, Green, from Portland, Ore.  
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Hamaui.

## DEPARTED.

U. S. S. Wheeling, Fox, for Bremerton Navy Yard.  
 Steamer W. G. Hall, for Kauai ports.  
 Steamer Nihau, for Waimea and Keolu.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, for San Francisco.  
 Steamer Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports.

Steamer Kinau, Freeman, for Maui and Hawaii ports.  
 Steamer Kahala, for Maui ports.  
 Steamer Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports.

Steamer J. A. Cummins, for Waimanalo and Kaula.

U. S. A. T. Thomas, Lynam, for San Francisco.  
 Ch. sp. Curzon, Johansen, for Seattle.

Steamer Mikahala, for Kauai ports.  
 Steamer Likelike, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports.

S. S. Nebraskan, Weeden, for New York via Kahului and Hilo.  
 Schr. Chas. L. Woodbury, for Hilo and Peako.

Schr. Mol Wahine, for Paunilo and Honolulu.  
 Schr. Irene, for Port Townsend.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
 From Kauai ports, per stmr. Mikahala, July 6.—Miss B. A. Young, Pahoa, J. Bush and wife, Miss E. Punohau, Ah Sui, Mrs. Moller and child, F. G. Freestatt, Miss Borchgumke, R. W. T. Francis, G. W. Cannon, G. B. Sturgeon, Mrs. J. W. Ash, Miss D. Plier, Master Schindler, Mrs. W. H. Rice, Rev. Lydiate, T. L. Rice and 38 deck.

Per schr. Robert Lewers, July 7, from Laysan Island—Captain Max Schlemmer and 3 Japs.

Per stmr. Likelike, July 7, from Molokai and Maui ports—Mr. and Mrs. William Anahu, Brother Joseph, Miss Rebecca Kahanui, Mrs. Woods, Mrs. John Kaulana and child, George Dunn, and 4 deck.

## Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Kinau, July 6.—Miss Mary Allau, Mrs. J. M. Withers, Miss I. M. Pope, Mr. Hunt and wife, H. Skinner, Mrs. Geo. A. Ordway, Mrs. T. McLean, Mrs. J. W. Pickard and son, D. L. Homer, Dr. Bowen, Miss Nichols, C. Dunkhase, Captain Niblack, Masters Gibb (3), Z. F. Fink and wife, Peter P. Davis, wife and child, Eugene B. Lee, V. Holstein, E. G. Gay, F. Orbell, Wm. Williamson, E. L. Ross, S. M. Damon, D. B. Macomber, Misses L. K. and L. Arnold, Mrs. C. Dunn, Miss C. Albright, R. A. Lyman and wife, Misses E. and O. Horner, O. Toepfelmann, Geo. Steubner, A. M. Merrill and wife, E. Horner, J. W. Pratt, Master R. Hendry, R. S. Homer, Mrs. C. K. Stillman, Mrs. C. L. Hopkins.

Per stmr. Likelike, July 7, from Molokai and Lani ports—O. T. Boardman, Walter party.

## A STEAMER IN PERIL

TACOMA (Wash.), June 22.—The steamship Oregon, arriving this morning from Nome, brings news that the steamer Portland was six days overdue when the Oregon sailed, June 15th. It was believed that the Portland had been caught in an ice pack and was drifting toward the Arctic with 300 people aboard. Other steamers had arrived on time or were passing on the way.

Not a single vessel arriving prior to the departure of the Oregon had been seen or heard of the Portland, which left Unalakleet ahead of them. The steamer Corwin was the first vessel to reach Nome, on the evening of June 8th. The Nome City arrived two days later, and the Oregon on the following day. The Corwin and Nome City had their boats damaged by contact with the ice.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. tug Iroquois, Niblack, (station vessel).

## MERCHANT VESSELS.

Andrew Welch, Am. bk., Drew, San Francisco, July 4.  
 Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Johnson, June 11.

Charlotte, Ger. bk., Grube, Bremen, June 21.  
 Gen. Admiral, Am. sp., Watta, New Castle, July 2.

Brigand, Am. bknt., Schmidt, San Francisco, June 21.  
 Rev. Am. schr., Portland, June 18.

Jaher Howe, Am. sp., Chapp, New Castle, June 4.  
 Mohican, Am. bk., Kelly, San Francisco, June 18.

Marie Hackfeld, Ger. sp., Tulla, Bremen, June 18.  
 Olympia, Am. bk., Evans, San Francisco, June 21.

Robert Adamson, Seattle, Moji, July 2.  
 Steamer, Am. schr., Rosch, Newcastle, June 21.

## THE OLD RELIABLE



## BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

## ARMY TRANSPORT FROM MANILA

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

With her guard rails packed with men in khaki and her hurricane deck crowded with the brave officers and fair ladies of the service the United States Army Transport Thomas docked at Naval Wharf No. 1 about five o'clock yesterday afternoon, twenty days from Manila via Nagasaki. The big vessel was sighted about three o'clock and after inspection came in immediately and docked.

The Thomas was well loaded. Beside the one hundred and forty-one passengers there were 304 enlisted men from the 10th, 38th, 85th and 108th companies of Coast Artillery; 368 enlisted men from various commands; eighty discharge soldiers and employees; eighteen marines and thirty-eight prisoners—a total of 949 exclusive of the crew. Among the civilian passengers were C. F. Stone, editor of the Manila Times; P. S. McDonnell and Frederick W. Unger, war correspondents from Nagasaki; and the family of Judge F. N. Powell of the Philippine Civil Government.

The voyage of the Thomas was very uneventful. She sailed from Manila June 15 and left Nagasaki on the morning of June 22. She was ready to leave on the evening of the 21st but the harbor is mined and the lights extinguished and vessels are not allowed to enter or depart in the night. The Thomas was preceded in and out of the harbor by a government pilot steamer.

As soon as the steamer docked a large number of men were given shore liberty and proceeded to see the town. They seemed very glad to get on terra firma again. The transport sails at 4 p. m. today for San Francisco. She will carry from Honolulu Capt. McKay Williamson, former depot quartermaster, U. S. A., who has had charge of the quartermaster's department here for the past two years. Capt. Williamson goes to San Francisco for reassignment. Capt. Humphrey has assumed full charge of the depot.

## PASSING OF THE OLD FISH MARKET

A state of innocuous desuetude prevails at the old Territorial fish market at the foot of Alakea street. Only two of the fish stalls are open together with one meat stall and several fruit stands in which the proprietors sit mournfully awaiting the customer that rarely comes. The cause of this change is the opening of the two new markets at the corner of Kekaulike and King streets. Captain Berndt, the fish inspector, was seen yesterday and expressed regret at the passing of the old market. "I do not think it will be closed at once," he said, "although it is a losing proposition to keep it open. It costs more to keep it open than it brings in. Its abandonment will mean considerable financial loss. Every stall in the new markets is taken. They are nearer the homes of the fish-consuming population but it was very little more trouble to go to the old market." The ultimate disposition of the old market has not been decided upon.

## HAWAIIAN CROP ESTIMATE.

The estimate of 393,000 long tons, made at the beginning of the crop, was possibly a fair one, but various causes, principally the leaf hopper, have reduced all estimates from time to time, until the crop is now estimated at 334,000 short tons. At the beginning of May the estimate was considerably larger, but it may yet go under the 334,000 tons, say 343,000 tons of 2,240 pounds each.—Willett & Gray.

Dickey & Newcomb, architects, have submitted the plans for the Normal School building to be erected on Punchbowl slope. It will be a three-story edifice of brick and terra cotta upon concrete basement and foundation. There will be sixteen rooms. A single story building for manual training will be separate.

CHOLERA MORBUS has met its terror in the home where a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is kept. It never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Oahu railway has been doing a heavy business in fruit for shipment to San Francisco. Six hundred bunches of bananas were brought in Tuesday. There are also heavy shipments of watermelons.

Dr. G. Waldo Burgess goes to Mexico to take service with Dr. Galbraith, formerly of Honolulu, in attending hospitals in a mining district.

## LOAN MONEY GOING OUT

Contracts Just Awarded For Aggregate of \$40,000.

Contracts have been made out this week in the Public Works Department carrying an expenditure of about \$40,000. The figures given below do not include the amount per cubic foot for abutments of the Alamae bridge, South Hilo, which will be paid by measurement. Bids as opened in each case have been published already and the following is a list of contractors for the works mentioned:

L. M. Whitehouse: Relocating and constructing four miles of road between Ookala and Kukaia, Hamakua district, Hawaii, \$12,445.

L. M. Whitehouse: Building 50-foot bridge and removing old structure at Alamae, South Hilo, \$2295.

L. M. Whitehouse: Road, Kipapa and Waikakalaua, Gulch, Ewa and Waianae, Oahu, \$11,955.

Wilson & Duggan: Schoolhouse at Wailua, Molokai, \$325.

Wilson & Duggan: Schoolhouse with teacher's apartments at Pelekunu, Molokai, \$789.

Peter Davis: Schoolhouse with teacher's apartments at Kawahine, Hawaii, \$894.

Luis Vasconcellos: New road from Kailua, North Kona, to join Kapaehou road at Kahaui, \$9400.

With the exception of a small amount out of current funds for one of the roads mentioned, the foregoing expenditures will come out of the loan fund. They mean so much new money going into circulation.

## SEA SERPENT IS SEEN BY GUNBOAT

A hideous monster of the sea, shaped like a flat-bodied serpent of about a hundred feet in length, is reported to be on the usual periodical visit to southern Chinese waters. It is said to have been observed by the officers and crew of the French gunboat Decade, when cruising in the Bay of Along, near Haiphong. "I was standing on the bridge," says the commander in his report to the admiral, "when my attention was directed to a round, dark mass in the water, about three hundred yards to port. I took it to be a rock, but, on seeing it move, presumed it was an enormous turtle, four or five yards in diameter. Soon afterwards it rose out of the water, and by the undulatory movement that followed I saw that I was in the presence of an enormous sea monster shaped like a flat-bodied serpent of about a hundred feet in length. It appeared to have a soft, black skin covered with marble spots, and the head, which rose about sixteen feet out of the water, closely resembled that of an enormous turtle with huge scales. It blew up two jets of water to a height of about fifty feet. It moved slowly through the water at a speed of about eight knots, and when about 150 yards from the ship it plunged beneath it like a submarine, reappearing on the surface about four hundred yards away. A number of the officers and crew also watched the monster, which gradually disappeared from view."—Manila paper.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Joe Cohen is trying to get a steamship for Honolulu trade to make a \$100 round trip rate.

Four hundred laborers on the city roads received their June pay yesterday.

Sporting Democrats were around yesterday offering money on the St. Louis nominee, whoever he might be, to defeat Roosevelt.

It is reported that J. L. Coerper's purpose, in seeking a lease of Diamond Head crater, is to make a horticultural ranch of it.

Sakamoto Kluschi, Japanese, committed suicide at Pala, Maui, on July 1. His act is attributed to derangement over long illness.

Miss Bernice K. Dwight, stenographer in the Public Works Department, leaves in the Mongolia for a vacation on the Coast, to be absent five weeks.

Acting Governor Atkinson has received a letter from Secretary Taft returning thanks for the entertainment afforded the Philippine commissioners to St. Louis at Honolulu.

Chester Doyle, the Japanese interpreter let out with other interpreters from the stoppage of appropriations, is now employed by the Attorney General in working up evidence for criminal cases at the September term.

Capt. Willer of the schooner Robert Lewers brought from Laysan Island six dozen of the so-called "wingless" birds for Manager Ahrens of Oahu insect pests. As they are ground birds, they may have a hard chance to survive with mongoose around.

Superintendent A. T. Atkinson has cabled to Joseph D. Bicknell at Springfield, Mass., the offer of a position in Lahainaluna Seminary. Mr. Bicknell is a Honolulu-bred man, who served some time on the staff of Kamehameha schools. The place offered him is that of instructor in agriculture. It is hoped to make Lahainaluna the agricultural college of the Territory, to obtain the Federal grant of \$25,000 a year.

## WHOSE FAULT IS IT

A Local Occurrence That Will Interest Many Readers in Honolulu.

If, when a fog horn warns the mariner to sheer off the coast, he still hugs the shore and wrecks upon it, whose fault is it? If the red switch light it up and the engine driver deliberately pulls ahead and pitches into another train, blame the driver. If a careless workman will in spite of warning try to find out how many teeth a buzz saw has, and the saw tries to find out how many fingers the workman has, blame the workman, not the saw. If a sick man knows that a certain medicine is doing him good, and he carelessly neglects to use it, blame the man, not the medicine. If Honolulu people who have kidney complaint and backache will not take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills when they are indorsed by scores of citizens, blame the people, not the indorsers. Read this indorsement:

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

Col. C. J. McCarthy does not know what to make of the election at St. Louis of Senator Palmer Woods as Democratic National Committeeman, forasmuch as Senator Woods by wireless telegram on July 4 announced his retirement from the contest in Col. McCarthy's favor. Perhaps Senator Woods took for granted that Col. McCarthy would transmit his wireless message to St. Louis by cable.

## FORECLOSURES

ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage from Kauhola (K) of Makua, Waianae, Oahu, to C. B. Maile, of Honolulu, of said Oahu, dated 9th of September, A. D. 1898, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 180, pages 477 and 478, and which said mortgage was sold and delivered to one Douglas Kaona by virtue of a certain Indenture dated July 2, A. D. 1904, and which was recorded in the Register Office, notice is hereby given that the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken: to wit: the non-payment of principal and interest when due and will on the 30th of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day, expose for sale and sell at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, No. 847 Kaahumanu street, Honolulu, the property described in said mortgage not before this time released from the operation thereof.

That piece of property situate at Makua, Waianae, Island of Oahu, of Royal Patent No. 3694, Land Commission Award No. 9054 to Kawas for Manua; having an area of 9 acres, more or less, and which came to his possession by virtue of an Indenture of Deed executed by D. K. Mahu dated September 4th, A. D. 1873, and recorded in the Register Office in Book 93, pages 155 and 156.

The terms of the sale are cash in the United States gold coin. Deed to be at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to DOUGLASS KAONA, Mortgagee,

and to J. P. Ball, room 8, Waity building, King street, Honolulu, Oahu. 2605—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

JAS. A. ALLEN.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage, dated June 2, 1898, made by and between James A. Allen of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, as Mortgagor, to Samuel C. Allen, of said Honolulu, as Mortgagee, and of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in Book 160 on pages 446-448, which said mortgage was duly assigned by the Executors under the Will of said S. C. Allen, deceased, to Allen & Robinson, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, by an instrument dated June 2, 1904, and of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 146-148, and which said mortgage was further assigned by said Allen & Robinson, Limited, to the Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by an instrument, dated June 15, 1904, of record in said Registry in Book 259 on pages 165-166, and pursuant to Chapter XXXIII of the Session Laws of 1891 entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of mortgaged property without Suit and Decree of Sale" and the Act (Chapter IX of the Session Laws of 1890) amending same, said Hawaiian Land & Improvement Company, Limited, as assignee of said mortgage, hereby gives notice that it intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest of the promissory note of said Mortgagee referred to in and secured by said mortgage, when due.

Notice is hereby likewise given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property conveyed by the said mortgage and intended to be sold, as aforesaid consists of:

All those certain lots, pieces, parcels or tracts of land situate at Pearl City, Ewa, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, being known and designated as Lots numbers fifteen (15), sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in Block number ten (10) upon a map or diagram of said Pearl City, duly authorized and adopted by the Oahu Railway & Land Company, and recorded in said Registry in Book 121 on pages 243-245, and being the same land conveyed to said Mortgagee by said Oahu Railway & Land Company by deed dated March 25, 1892, and recorded in said Registry in Book 128 on pages 109-111.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of Ballou & Marx, Stangenwald building, Honolulu, attorneys for assignee of mortgage.

Dated Honolulu, July 1, 1904.

HAWAIIAN LAND & IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

Assignee of Mortgage.

2605—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE BY ASSIGNEE OF MORTGAGEE.

JOSEPH FERNANDEZ AND WIFE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 7th day of September, A. D. 1899, made by Joseph Fernandez, and Mrs. M. Fernandez, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William C. Achi, which said mortgage is of record in the Registry of Conveyances in Honolulu aforesaid in Liber 198 on pages 113 to 115, and which said mortgage was duly assigned to Cecil Brown, Trustee, by the said William C. Achi, mortgagee, by document dated September 18th, A. D. 1899, and of record in Liber 199, on page 115, the said Cecil Brown, Trustee, assignee as aforesaid, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of the principal and interest when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 30th day of July, at 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is Lot 16 in Pawaia Tract, Honolulu aforesaid, as more fully appears in a Map of said Tract recorded in Liber 178 on pages 304 and 305, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this Lot, being the North corner of lot 15, and running as follows:

1. S. 19° 45' W. 144.2 feet along Lot 15;  
 2. N. 63° 52' W. 75 feet along Lot 19;  
 3. N. 19° 45' E. 145 feet along Lot 17;  
 4. S. 63° 52' E. 75 feet along Beretania street to the initial point, containing an area of 10,493 square feet, more or less; and being the same premises conveyed to said mortgagee by deed of W. C. Achi, dated September 7th, 1899, and recorded in Liber 198, on pages 393 and 394.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

Dated Honolulu, June 28th, 1904.

CECIL BROWN, TRUSTEE,

Assignee of Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to Cecil Brown, Trustee, Assignee of Mortgage, at his office, 87 Merchant street, Honolulu.

2603—July 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

## COMMISSIONER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AND BRICK MAKING WORKS, MACHINERY, ETC. IN Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu.

Pursuant to a decree made by Honorable J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, filed on the 19th day of June, 1904, in a cause entitled A. Lidgate, Petitioner, vs. Honolulu Clay Company, Limited, Respondent, Bill for Foreclosure of Mortgage, Equity Division number 1406, the undersigned, as the Commissioner of said Court duly appointed, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder or bidders therefor, subject to confirmation by said Court,

ON SATURDAY, JULY 23rd, 1904.

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, of said day, at the front (Maui) entrance to the Judiciary Building, in Honolulu, Oahu, the following described property, to-wit:

All those certain premises situate in Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu aforesaid, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the South angle of this tract at the stream, thence running by true bearings:

N. 65° 50' W. 32 feet along L. C. A. 10613;

N. 61° 20' W. 287 feet along L. C. A. 10613;

N. 23° 00' E. 275.5 feet along South side Nuuanu Road;

S. 48° 20' E. 36.3 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson;

N. 77° 30' E. 140 feet along lot conveyed by Kekaunaoa to Dawson;

N. 64° 10' E. 30 feet along portion of L. C. A. 1151 to lower side new road;

S. 51° 20' E. 51 feet along side new road;

S. 23° 00' W. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85;

S. 51° 30' E. 200 feet along remainder of L. C. A. 85 to the stream; thence along West side of stream to initial point; area, 106,100 square feet; being a portion of L. C. A. 85, R. P. 1259 to Thomas Phillips, and a portion of the premises conveyed to the Honolulu Clay

Company, Ltd., by deed of H. L. Kert and others, dated May 23rd, 1900, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 210, page 9, excepting and reserving a strip of land along Nuuanu street 8 feet in width by 276.8 feet in length, conveyed to the Government for road purposes.

Also, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Puunui, said Nuuanu Valley, and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the North side of Puunui Avenue, at the South corner of this lot N. 53° 00' E. true 150.0 feet from the North corner of Puunui Avenue and Road D, and running by true bearings:

1. N. 33° 00' W. 200 feet along Lot 15;  
 2. N. 53° 00' E. 150 feet along Road G;  
 3. S. 38° 00' E. 200 feet along Lot 15;  
 4. S. 53° 00' W. 150 feet along Puunui Avenue to initial point. Area, 30,000 square feet, and being a part of those premises described in R. P. Grant 5056 to H. A. Widemann, and the same premises conveyed to said Honolulu Clay Company, Ltd., by deed of W. R. Castle, dated May 23rd, 1900, and recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 225, pages 34 and 35.

Together with all the appurtenances, buildings, improvements, machinery and appliances on the above described real estate, including the following:

One Horizontal Erie Steam Engine, 100 H. P.

One Fire-box Boiler, 150 H. P., with pump.

One Giant Augur, brick-making machine.

One Wire cut-off machine.

One Disintegrator.

One Crusher and set Rollers.

One 80-foot Conveyor for 18-foot Bblt. Seven brick kilns.

Shafing, belting, iron and wood pulleys, etc.

Main building, offices, drying shed, in splendid condition and valuable for use for drying purposes or storage.

Kiln shed, stable, servants' quarters, lean-to and other buildings, all roofed over with good quality of galvanized iron roofing containing considerable over 1000 sheets now in good condition.

one tank of about 10,000 gallons capacity.

And all other machinery and appliances on said premises, the whole